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LIST OF A COLLECTION OF BIRDS FROM KULAMBANGRA AND FLORIDA ISLANDS, IN THE SOLOMONS GROUP.

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THE fact that the birds of the Solomon Islands are so little known, has been the reason why we have always been anxious to get collections from that large group. Hitherto our efforts have been in vain, and our material of birds from the Solomons has so far been very poor. We have a few specimens from the collections made about fourteen years ago by Mr. C. M. Woodford on Guadalcanar. Captains Webster and Cotton, a few years ago, brought home only a few specimens in spirits from New Georgia, and Messrs. Walmes and Ribbe sold us a score or so of fine skins from the Shortland group, mostly from Fauro. To enlarge this scanty material, we had arranged years ago with our enterprising and able correspondent, Albert S. Meek, to make larger collections on the Solomons, although we were aware that the hostility of the natives would prevent him from visiting the least known islands, especially, we were afraid, Bougainville and Choiseul. We have now received the first consignment of birds from the Solomon Islands, namely, a small collection from Kulambangra, or Kulambangara, north of and very close to New Georgia, and from Florida, north of and not far from Guadalcanar.

We do not know enough of the ornithology of this group of islands, and these first collections are not large enough, to draw important conclusions about the zoogeographical relations of the two islands, but we can see that the birds of Kulambangra are in many cases identical with, or closely allied to, those of Bugotu or Isabel Island, and apparently—from the geographical position we should say doubtless—those of New Georgia; but we do not know enough of either Bugotu (Isabel) or New Georgia. The birds of Florida are mostly like those of Guadalcanar, but some are different.

We have been able to describe confidently not less than nine new forms, seven of which are from Kulambangra, two from Florida. With the exception of a eukoo (*Cacomantis addendus*) and a most interesting parrot (*Hypocharmosyna meeki*), the new forms belong all to the *Passeres*.

Nine new species out of a total of only forty-eight is nowadays a remarkable number. All these birds were collected by Mr. Meek's men, before Meek himself, who has been very ill, we are sorry to say, could join them. Meek is, however, now at work on the islands, and we may confidently soon expect more extensive collections, which will doubtless further increase our knowledge of the birds of the Eastern Archipelago.

1. *Dicaeum aeneum* Pucher. et Jacq.

Florida. " Iris dark brown, feet and bill black."

2. *Cinnyris frenata* (S. Müll.).

A series of beautiful *males* from Kulambangra.

3. *Zosterops kulambangrae* sp. nov.

Differs from *Z. rendorae* chiefly in having a very distinct ring of white feathers round the eye, and a deep black loreal patch.

♂ ♀ ad. Upper surface yellowish green with an olive tinge. Lores largely black, feathers immediately above the bill blackish. Eye surrounded by a ring of white feathers, this ring being interrupted for about one and a half millimeter in front. Underside olive-yellow, centre of breast and abdomen yellow. Thighs and under tail-coverts yellow, with a somewhat dirty wash. Remiges brownish black, outwardly edged with the colour of the back, inwardly edged with creamy white. Under wing-coverts very pale lemon-yellow. " Iris brown, feet straw-yellow, bill black." Wing 62 to 65, tail 43 to 44, metatarsus 18, bill (from base on forehead) 16 to 16.5 mm.

Four skins from Kulambangra, January, February, and March 1901.

4. *Zosterops floridana* sp. nov.

♂ ♀ ad. Upper surface yellowish green, the scantily feathered lores dusky. Sides of head slightly more yellowish than the upperside, chin and throat bright yellow. **No white ring round eyes.** Breast and abdomen white, a faint yellow tinge along the middle. Thighs yellow, vent and under tail-coverts bright yellow. Under wing-coverts white, washed with yellow. Remiges blackish brown, outwardly edged with the colour of the back, inwardly with white. Rectrices blackish brown, edged with the colour of the back. " Iris light brown, feet slate-colour, bill dark vandyke-brown, nearly black, base of lower bill light brown, nearly slaty." Wing, ♂ 60 to 61, ♀ 58 mm., tail 41, metatarsus 17, bill (from forehead) 14.5 mm.

Florida Island, December 1900.

This *Zosterops* differs from *Z. metcalfei* Tristram (cf. *Ibis* 1894, pl. III., p. 29) from Bugotu (Isabel), principally in the absence of the white ring, which is very distinct in the latter, only being interrupted in front. The type and second specimen of *Z. metcalfei*, kindly lent by Dr. H. O. Forbes, of the Liverpool Museum, is very much paler above and on the throat and under tail-coverts. They have the appearance of having been in spirits. If they have not been in spirits, then the new *floridana* differs also very much in colour.

5. *Graucalus pusillus* Rams.

Kulambangra, common. " Iris in both sexes bright yellow, bill and feet black." The young *male* is barred on the abdomen and under tail-coverts like the adult *female*. ♀ wing 130 to 135 mm., ♂ wing 130 to 133 mm.

6. *Graucalus hypoleucus* subsp.

Three skins from Florida Island are pure white below, or with a mere shade of grey on the chest. They may be the same as *Graucalus hypoleucus louisianensis*

Hart. (Nov. Zool. 1898, p. 524), but more material is necessary to decide this question. The wings are very little, or not at all shorter than those of *G. h. louisiadensis*.

7. *Graucalus welchmani* Tristr.

A series from Kulambangra. "Iris dark reddish brown, bill and feet black."

One of us (Hartert) has compared the type from Isabel (Bugotu), which was kindly lent by the director of the Liverpool Museum, and did not notice any difference between it and the Kulambangra specimens.

8. *Edoliisoma salomonis* Tristr. (?)

Two *males* and a rather worn *female* from Florida, and a freshly moulted *female* from Kulambangra (6. 3. 1901), seem to belong to the same species, and are apparently the same as Tristram's *E. salomonis* from Makira. Adult individuals of both sexes are required to confirm the identity of the specimens from the various islands.

9. *Myzomela eichhorni* sp. nov.

♂ ad. Upper surface greenish olive, crown to nape and sides of head blackish, rump and upper tail-coverts scarlet. Outer aspect of wings greenish olive, the remiges being deep blackish brown, edged exteriorly with greenish olive, and towards the bases of the inner webs with whitish. Under surface olive, a faint shade lighter on the abdomen, and lightest on the under tail-coverts, feathers of the whole middle of the throat somewhat narrowed, stiffened and elongated, and rich scarlet. Under wing-coverts whitish with a pale olive tinge. Tail blackish brown with olive edges. "Iris dark brown, feet slate-colour, bill entirely black." Wing 70 to 73 mm., tail about 53, metatarsus 19, culmen over the curve 21 to 22 mm.

♀ (? ad.). Much smaller, more buffy, less greenish olive, crown like back, rump rusty brown, throat-patch duller red, wing about 62 mm.

There are five beautiful adult *males* from Kulambangra, and one *female*, which appears to be immature.

This beautiful *Myzomela* is named in honour of our correspondent Albert Meek's able assistant and brother-in-law, Mr. Eichhorn.

10. *Myzomela dubia* Rams.

Three skins from Florida agree perfectly with a large series from Guadalcanar. This species was first described from the little island of Savo, close to and north of Guadalcanar. It has been rather unfortunate with regard to its name, its synonymy being as follows :

1879. *Cinnyris* (?) *dubia*, Ramsay, *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.* iv. p. 83.

1879. *Cinnyris melanocephalus*, Ramsay, *Nature*, p. 125. (Ramsay's unscientific proceedings in publishing two papers on the same subject, in which the names of a number of species do not agree (!) have sufficiently been commented upon [*Jf.O.* 1880, p. 100 ; *Ibis*, 1880, p. 126], and we need not therefore complain about this again, but we find it difficult to say which name has really first been in print. *C. melanocephalus*, however, is published in a mere extract of the paper, and *dubia* was probably in print before in Australia. We therefore adopt the latter name.)

1881. *Cyrtostomus melanocephalus*, Salvad. *Orn. Pap.* ii. p. 269. (The author

rejected "*dubia*" on account of the existence of a *Nectarinia dubia* of Bechstein, 1812, which, however, is a synonym of an African sunbird, and need not therefore concern us here at all.)

1884. *Myzomela melanocephala*, Sharpe in Gould's *B. New Guinea*, pt. xvii., pl. x. (Placed in the correct genus for the first time.)

1888. *Myzomela sharpii*, Grant, *P.Z.S.*, 1888, p. 197, pl. x., f. 3. (The author, as shown by his remark that this species is quite unlike anything hitherto described, had evidently not compared Gould's *B. of New Guinea*, where the species is figured better than in the *P.Z.S.* The type of *M. sharpii*, which we have compared, has the appearance of having been in spirits, the properly greenish colour being somewhat brownish.)

11. *Monarcha castaneiventris* (Verr.)

Two adult *males* from Florida. "Iris dark brown, feet slate-colour, bill blue with slaty black tip."

12. *Monarcha richardsi* (Rams.)

A remarkably fine series from Kulambangra.

The adult *male* may briefly be described as follows:—

Upperside deep black, occiput and hind-neck pure white, tail, wings, throat and chest black, abdomen and under tail-coverts rufous chestnut. One *male* (apparently not immature), has the middle of the breast partially white.

Other birds (? adult *females*) are as follows:—

Upperside dark grey, forehead and throat more or less blackish. From the eye to the hind-neck a white patch of various size and shape, jugulum grey like the back, abdomen and under tail-coverts rufous-chestnut, lighter than in the adult *male*.

Apparently, immature *females* have no white patch behind the eye, and no blackish tinge on the throat and forehead. The young *male* resembles these young *females*.

The question arises if these various plumages are ♂ ad., ♀ ad. and imm., or whether the sexes are alike, and all our supposed adult *females* are immature *females* or *males*. The adult *males* have the "iris dark brown, feet deep slate-colour, bill slaty blue." *Females* and young have the same coloration of bare parts.

The adult *males* agree with a male collected on Rubiana by Captains Cotton and Webster. It was sent in spirits, skinned here, and marked "♀" on the label by the taxidermist who skinned it. We have no reason to suppose that he made a mistake, and if not, it follows that the sexes are alike in *M. richardsi*, and our supposed adult *females* are all young of either sex, for which speaks the various extent of the white post-ocular patch.

13. *Monarcha brodiei floridana* subsp. nov.

♂ ad. Differs from *M. brodiei* from Guadalcanar as follows:—

The feathers of the throat are less elongated; the primary coverts are not quite black, but have distinct white edges to the outer webs; some of the inner longer secondaries have an elongated white mark near the tip, and the fourth from behind has nearly the whole outer web bordered with white.

Two adult *males*, Florida Island, January 1901.

"Iris dark brown, bill and feet blue-slate."

14. *Monarcha kulambangrae* sp. nov.

♂ ♀ ad. At first sight very much like *M. brodiei*, but differs in the very much shorter, more scaly feathers of the throat, and the black area connecting the back and throat, while in *M. brodiei* and *M. brodiei floridana* the white of the breast and abdomen is connected with the white auricular region. The white speculum on the wing-coverts is not so wide and quadrangular, the primary coverts have very narrow white outer edges, the secondaries have no white whatever. The four outer rectrices have wide white tips, on the outermost ones nearly twice as wide as in *M. brodiei*, but these white tips seem to vary much in extent. Otherwise like *M. brodiei*. Wing 82 to 83 mm. in the *females*, 86 in the *male*. Two *females* and one *male* from Kulambangra, March 1901. "Iris dark brown, bill and feet blue-slate." If correctly determined the sexes are alike, the *female* merely being a little smaller than the *male*.

15. *Myiagra ferrocyanea* Rams.

♂ ♀ Florida. Agreeing with specimens from Guadalcanar, collected by Mr. Woodford. There is no doubt that *Myiagra pallida* of Ramsay is the *female* of *M. ferrocyanea*.

16. *Myiagra feminina* sp. nov.

Two *females* from Kulambangra—*males* have unfortunately not been sent—differ from the *females* of *M. ferrocyanea* in their brown, not cinnamon outer edges to the remiges and base of tail, the whole tail being without cinnamon, even when viewed from below, where it appears quite cinnamon in *M. ferrocyanea* ♀. Upper tail-coverts grey, not cinnamon, rump grey, abdomen and under tail-coverts pure white. "Iris dark brown, feet slate, bill bluish slate or light brown." Wings 65 mm. (68 at least in *M. ferrocyanea* ♀).

17. *Rhipidura rubrofrontata* Rams.

Two skins from Kulambangra seem to agree with Ramsay's *rubrofrontata*, but a good series from Guadalcanar may show that two local forms can be distinguished.

18. *Rhipidura albina* sp. nov.

♂ ad. Upper surface black, merging into slate-colour on the back and rump. Throat and breast black. Wings brownish black, secondaries with wide whitish outer margins, narrowly edged with whitish on the inner webs. Largest series of wing-coverts with tiny dirty white tips. Tail entirely black. Feathers in the middle of the abdomen with large white spots, feathers on the flanks and sides of lower back tipped with white, lower abdomen and under tail-coverts white. "Iris dark brown, feet blackish brown, bill black." Wing 98 mm., tail 93 mm., very little graduated, the lateral rectrices being only 8 mm. shorter than the longest central pair. Bill 23 mm., metatarsus 18.8 mm.

One *male*, Kulambangra, 13. 3. 1901. There are some irregular white feathers on the head, chin and throat, which are evidently due to albinistic aberration. Normally coloured specimens were unfortunately not sent, but the bird differs from all known species of the genus. It belongs to the *Sauloprocta* section.

19. *Pachycephala astrolabi* Bp.

Both sexes from Florida, also an immature bird which apparently belongs to this species, from Kulambangra. "Iris dark brown, feet slate-colour (in the *female* light brown), bill black (in the *female* brown)."

Our specimens agree fully with those from Guadalcanar.

20. *Mino kreffti* (Sel.).

Kulambangra and Florida Islands.

21. *Calornis metallica* Temm.

One young *female* from Florida Island.

22. *Calornis fulvipennis* (Jacq. et Puch.).

Three from Florida and three from Kulambangra.

These specimens are very large, the wings in the *males* reaching 160 mm. in length. It remains to be seen whether typical *fulvipennis* from Isabella are equally large. There is no reason to reject the specific name *fulvipennis*, as Swainson's *Lamprotornis fulvipennis* refers to a widely different African bird which now has to stand in another genus. *Calornis fulvipennis* has the iris dark red, bill and feet black.

23. *Hirundo tahitica* Gm.

Kulambangra.

24. *Macropteryx mystacea woodfordiana* Hart.

This excellent form (cf. Nov. Zool. 1896, p. 19, and *Tierreich* 1. Lief. (*Macropterygidae*) p. 65) differs at a glance from *M. mystacea mystacea* in its uniform under-surface, the lower abdomen, belly, and under tail-coverts *not* being white, but uniform grey like the breast. The wing measures 200 to 208 mm. Some individuals (? younger ones) have an indication of a rufous spot behind the ear-coverts.

We have a series from Kulambangra. "Iris dark brown, bill and feet black." These specimens agree with the types from Guadalcanar.

25. *Eurostopodus nigripennis* Rams.

♀. Kulambangra, 8. 3. 1901. "Iris dark bluish black; feet chocolate brown; bill black.

This specimen is like the ♀ in Canon Tristram's collection (now in the Liverpool Museum), and I believe it to be a *female*, though the collector has added a query to the statement of its sex. The wings and plumage of the body are in moult.

26. *Centropus milo* Gould.

Adult and young of this magnificent *Centropus* from Florida and Kulambangra. The iris of the adults is marked as light yellowish brown (Florida) and orange yellow (Kulambangra), feet blue-slate, bill blackish. The iris of the young is ashy grey, feet bluish slate, bill dark brown.

27. *Cacomantis addendus* sp. nov.

Two evidently fully adult birds, both marked as *males*, from Kulambangra, 20. 2. and 5. 3. 1901, are apparently most nearly allied to the form from New Britain, which Shelley (*Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* XIX., p. 273) identifies with *insperatus* of Gould, while Finsch (*Not. Leyden Mus.* XXII., p. 85) unites it with what he calls *dametorum*, and Salvadori (*Orn. Pap.* I. p. 337) used to term it *assimilis*. Whether any of these names are correctly to be used for the bird inhabiting New Britain and Fergusson (Hartert, Nov. Zool. 1896, p. 343, Mus. Tring), is doubtful, and we suspect that the Australian form differs from that inhabiting New Britain. But, supposing that they are the same, the name of that supposed species is to be *insperatus*, standing first on p. 19 of *P.Z.S.* 1845. Dr. Finsch has rejected this name apparently on account of the enormous wing measurement; but it is evident that Gould's measure in the original description (t.e.) is erroneous, from referring to Gould's folio works on the "Birds of Australia."

Our birds from Kulambangra differ from the provisionally so-called *insperatus* from New Britain in their very dark upperside, which is deep slate-colour with a metallic gloss, the more rufous underside, which is shaded with brown (not greyish), leaving only the chin for about 1 cm. grey. The wing measures only 116 and 120 mm. "Iris brown, feet light brownish yellow, bill black, underneath slate-colour" (in skin brownish, as if it had been yellowish in life!).

The much stronger bill distinguishes this cuckoo from *merulinus* and *threnodes*.

How far the different forms of *Cacomantis* can be considered to be species or subspecies is a question which requires a long study.

28. *Eurystomus solomonensis* Sharpe.

A series from Florida Island. The young bird has no blue gular patch, and the bill is blackish. It must here be said that the figure on Plate III. in *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* XVII. is quite misleading, as the colour of the bird is bluish and not green.*

29. *Halcyon saurophaga* Gould.

♂. Kulambangra.

30. *Halcyon tristrami* Layard.

Four from Kulambangra, one from Florida Island. "Iris dark brown, feet slate-colour or dirty blackish. Bill black, about the basal half of lower bill white."

The intensity of the tawny underparts, supra-loral spot and collar varies much. The sexes stated on our labels do not bear out Dr. Sharpe's statement (*Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* XVII., p. 267), that the females are lighter (whitish in the centre) on the abdomen, but the sexing may be erroneous. The specimen from Florida is much

* I take this opportunity to correct a partial mistake I made in *Ibis* 1899, p. 279. I there called the *Eurystomus* from New Hanover *Eurystomus solomonensis*, but the series now received from Florida Island enables me to separate the New Hanover form, which I name

Eurystomus neohanoveranus sp. nov.

It differs from *E. solomonensis*, which it resembles most, in the more uniform and more purplish gular patch, on which the bright shaft-lines are much less developed. The blackish forehead has a distinct purplish tinge, which is not visible in *E. solomonensis*, the hind neck and mantle are more bluish greenish, less tinged with blackish brown. Type: Expedition Bay, New Hanover. 22. 3. 1897. Cayley Webster Coll. (Tring Museum).—ERNST HARTERT,

paler than the others from Kulambangra, the collar white, but it is more worn, and the differences between it and the palest one from Kulambangra, and between the darkest and palest from the latter island are about equal.

31. *Halcyon leucopygia* (Verr.).

Six from Florida. The female differs from the male only in the blue instead of white lower back and rump. "Iris dark brown, feet blackish, bill black."

32. *Alcyone richardsi* Tristr.

♂ ad. Kulambangra, 16. 3. 1901. "Iris dark brown, feet and bill turkey-umber." Feet and bill appear black in skin.

33. *Ceyx lepida sacerdotis* (?).

Four skins, one marked as *male*, three as *females*, from Kulambangra, resemble so closely the form *Ceyx lepida uropygialis* from the Northern Moluccas (cf. Hartert, *antea*, p. 97), that it is not easy to state any differences. All we can see is, that the middle of the abdomen is more yellowish, somewhat lighter, the wing apparently longer (being in all four about 64 to 65 mm. while in *C. l. uropygialis* 62 to 65 mm.), and apparently the mantle less blue, more black, a feature not easily seen, as the skins are of very different, very much finer make, than our series from the Northern Moluccas. In any case this form is much nearer to *C. l. uropygialis* than the true *C. l. lepida* from the Southern Moluccas, which can easily be distinguished from *uropygialis*.

This is probably the *sacerdotis* of Ramsay, originally described from New Britain. Ramsay compared it with *Ceyx philippinensis*, but Salvadori (*Orn. Pap.* III., p. 592) has already remarked, that the description shows it to be closely allied to *C. lepida*, and that, in fact, from the description, one could not state how it differed from the latter, though it would most likely be different. Dr. Sharpe (*Cat. B.* XVII., p. 184) allowed it specific rank, but does not point out the differences from *lepida* and *uropygialis*, which he united, while in the "key," on p. 173, he placed *sacerdotis* in a wrong section, viz., that with black upper bill. The entire bill is red, iris brown, feet orange.

A series will be necessary to show if the New Britain bird is entirely the same as our supposed *sacerdotis* from the Solomons.

34. *Trichoglossus haematodus massena* Bp.

(Cf. *antea*, p. 70, also p. 68.)

Four skins from Kulambangra. They all show the yellowish green nuchal collar interrupted in the middle (cf. note in Finsch's "Papageien"). None of them seem to be very adult individuals. More material must be at hand to decide if the interrupted collar is a local peculiarity or not.

Mr. Eichhorn marks the iris as "light red, feet light greenish slate, bill dirty red."

35. *Eos cardinalis* (G. R. Gray).

Florida and Kulambangra. Specimens from these two islands do not in any way differ from each other. "Iris bright red, in less mature birds light brown; bill dark red; feet dull black."

36. *Hypocharmosyna meeki* spec. nov.

Differs from *Hypocharmosyna palmarum* from the New Hebrides in the absence of red feathers near the base of the bill, absence of yellow tips to the central rectrices, and in the colour of the crown. Differs from *H. pygmaea*, the home of which is unknown, in the absence of yellow tips to the central rectrices, colour of the crown, and a brownish orange band across the back.

♂ ad. Upper surface grass-green, brighter on the forehead. Crown-feathers tipped with a dark lead-colour, before the lead-coloured tip a tiny bright green spot, so that the crown looks blackish grey with tiny green spots. Across the interscapulium an orange-brown band nearly a centimeter in width. Remiges black with grass-green outer edges. Underside light green, the feathers being yellowish towards the bases. Feathers behind the auricular region with brighter green shaft-lines. Rectrices green, all except the central pair with yellow tips to the inner webs and a narrow portion of the outer web, blackish from below and on the inner webs. Central pair dark green from above, blackish from below. Under wing-coverts green. "Iris yellowish red, feet pale orange or brownish red, bill dark dirty red." Wing 81 to 86 mm., tail 75 to 78, bill about 13 mm.

Three specimens sexed *males*, one *female*, from Kulambangra. If these are correctly sexed the sexes would be quite alike, but we are inclined to think that a pair of labels has been mixed, so that the *male* would be slightly larger (wing 86), the *female* smaller (wing 81), but otherwise alike.

This most interesting species is named in honour of Mr. Albert S. Meek, to whose enterprise and energy we owe the valuable collection in which it arrived.

37. *Charmosynopsis margarethae* (Tristr.).

As far as we are aware, only one specimen, the type of the *female*, is so far in existence in any European museum. Dr. Forbes has been kind enough to send us this valuable example for comparison, and we find that it entirely agrees with the magnificent series which we received now from Kulambangra. The purplish black pectoral collar, which separates the orange-yellow chest-band from the carmine breast and abdomen, is very little curved, the description and figure (Mivart's Monogr. *Loriidae*) of its almost arrow-shaped form is due to the inferior preparation of the type. The type came from San Christoval, and it is said to occur also on Ugi.

The *male* has the sides of the rump carmine, the *female* yellow. The *males* have the wing 115 to 117 mm., the *female* is smaller, wing 110 to 111 mm. long. In other respects the sexes are perfectly similar. The iris is marked as "pale red" on all the labels, feet "orange," bill "dirty red."

Immature birds have the yellow collar above and below ill defined, the purplish black collars not developed, and purplish black edges to the red feathers.

38. *Cacatua ducorpsi* Jacq. et Puch.

♂ ♀ Kulambangra. Like specimens from Fauro (Wahnes and Ribbe coll.) and Guadalcanar (Woodford coll.). The *female* is a little smaller, the bill considerably less.

39. *Nasiterna nanina* Tristr. (?)

We have received two pairs of a *Nasiterna* from Kulambangra, which seem to be the same as Tristram's *nanina*. We were not inclined to think that this was possible, as the measurements given for *nanina* are so exceedingly small. Dr. Forbes, however, having kindly sent the type, which is from Bugotn (Isabel), to Tring, Hartert saw at the first glance that it was a very young bird. Not only is the bill whitish, but wings and tail are only grown for about three-quarters of their length. It is a very unscientific proceeding to pass over this fact when describing the bird, and to attach weight to the diminutive size, which cannot be stated, but only guessed! Except for the size, and an apparently somewhat greener abdomen—apparent only, because the abdomen of the type is half bare—our four skins from Kulambangra are like *nanina*. The *males* are larger, and the cheeks have pale bluish tips to the feathers. The *females* are smaller, and the feathers of the cheeks are reddish orange. So they are in the type, but slightly brighter. The central rectrices are blue, the next pair is quite black (also in the type), the rest black with a green tip to the outer and a yellow tip to the inner web. These birds are quite distinct from *N. finschi*, the *male* of which has the middle of the abdomen orange-red. The wing of the *male* measures 66 to 67 mm., that of the *female* 61 to 63 mm. "Iris red, feet and bill bluish slate-colour." The bill is rather large for a *Nasiterna*.

There is at present no special reason to doubt the identity of our Kulambangra birds with *nanina*, but a series of adult individuals from Isabel (Bugotn) might show that the forms are somewhat different after all.

40. *Eclectus pectoralis solomonensis* Rothsch. & Hart.

One adult *male*, Florida, January 1901, bears out the distinctness, as an excellent subspecies, of the small Solomon Islands form from typical *pectoralis* from New Guinea and adjacent islands. The tips to the tail are rather wide. "Iris yellowish red; feet black; upper bill red, lower bill black." Wing only 248 mm. Cf. *antea*, p. 82.

41. *Geoffroyus heteroclitus* (Hombr. & Jacq.).

Kulambangra and Florida. The young has the head olive-green instead of yellow, and the bluish grey collar not marked. Adult: "Iris pale yellow, feet sage-green or green-slate, upper bill yellowish green, under bill dark brown."

42. *Astur albigularis* (Gray).

♂ ad. Kulambangra, 27. 2. 1901. "Iris bright yellow; feet lemon chrome; bill black; cere blue-slate."

Wing 212 mm. The type of this species in the British Museum has the wing 260 mm., and is therefore a *female*.

♂ juv. Kulambangra 12. 3. 1901. "Iris bright yellow; feet bright straw-yellow; bill bluish slate."

This specimen is of the same size as the adult *male*. Instead of being slaty black above and white below, it is above brownish black, with rufous edges and spots to the feathers, each feather being, in fact, whitish at base, then rufous,

and crossed by a blackish bar in the middle, and another very wide one near the tip. The remiges are deep brown with narrow blackish bars, and pale rufous towards the base. The tail is slaty grey, with six black bars and a rufous shade, which is strongest on the lateral rectrices. Underside pale buff, on the flanks with deep brown cross-bars and arrow-shaped spots, otherwise longitudinally marked with the same colour.

Another bird, marked ♀, with the iris hazel-brown, feet lemon-chrome, bill black, cere orange, shot in January on Florida Island, may or may not belong to the same species. Its feet seem to be stronger. It is above dark brown, with white bases and very narrow rusty tips to the feathers, and a slaty wash on the forehead. The underside is white with rufous-brown spots. Wing about 223 mm.

43. **Coryphoenas crassirostris** (Gonld).

Four from Kulambangra. "Iris yellow, with a red outer circle; feet purplish red; bill purplish red.

44. **Carpophaga rufigula** Salvad.

Florida and Kulambangra. "Iris dark red."

45. **Ptilinopus lewisi** Rams.

Florida and Kulambangra. "Iris yellowish red; bill dirty yellow; feet purplish red."

46. **Ptilinopus superbus** (Temm. & Knip).

One adult *male* from Florida. This specimen appears to be very small, and it is not impossible that a good series from the Solomons may prove that it is subspecifically separable from typical *superbus*.

47. **Macropygia rufa rufocastanea** Rams.

This form, though quite distinct from *rufa*, is evidently closely related to the latter, and will probably—together with *mackinlayi*—form one group of the genus *Macropygia* with bifurcated chest feathers, which might be named trinomially.

We have received one fully adult *female* of *rufocastanea* from Kulambangra.

48. **Chalcophaps stephani mortoni** Rams.

Three from Florida. This form differs from *Chalcophaps stephani stephani* only in its larger size. The wing is about 1 cm. longer. Cf. *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* XXI. p. 522, and *antei*, p. 130.
